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=> s Clostridium botulinum A and G

6 FILES SEARCHED...

8 FILES SEARCHED...

L1 27 CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM A AND G

=> d ll 1-27 ab bib

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 27 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AB Bio-waste recycling and the production and use of bio-compost are politically encouraged in Europe. Quality control takes no consideration of pathogenic anaerobic spore formers, e.g. **Clostridium botulinum**. A protocol for health hazard analysis concerning this pathogen has been developed. Samples of marketed bio-compost were tested and results showed that about 50% of the tested samples contained C. botulinum. For the first time it has been shown that the use of bio-compost represents a health hazard to humans and animals, especially in the future when spores will have accumulated in the environment. The use of household bio-waste collected in 'bio-bins' is apparently one factor involved in the production of contaminated compost end-products. Environmental factors in the propagation of C. botulinum are discussed. The improvement of bio-waste recycling technology and management should be encouraged in order to minimize the health hazard caused by contaminated bio-compost.

AN 2001:123602 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100123602

TI Clostridium botulinum and bio-compost. A contribution to the analysis of potential health hazards caused by bio-waste recycling.

AU Bohnel, H. (1); Lube, K.

CS (1) Institute for Applied Biotechnology in the Tropics, Georg-August-University, Goettingen, Kellnerweg 6, 37077, Goettingen Germany

SO Journal of Veterinary Medicine Series B, (December, 2000) Vol. 47, No. 10, pp. 785-795. print.
ISSN: 0931-1793.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 27 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AB 319 soil specimens were collected from different places of China for isolating **Clostridium botulinum**. A strain of Clostridium botulinum was isolated from a culture of soil specimens in Ruogergai of Sichuan Province, the strain was called As-3. The As-3 was identified as Clostridium botulinum serotype A according to its biological properties, biochemical serological and toxicological characteristics and DNA determination. Its DNA G+C mol is 24.9%. The toxin produced by As-3 strain can only be neutralized by type A antiserum.

AN 1994:135706 BIOSIS

DN PREV199497148706

TI The isolation and identification of a Clostridium botulinum serotype A strain.

AU Liu, Shigui; Wu, Tieqiao; Yang, Zhirong; Yuan, Tao

CS Inst. Biotechnol., Sichuan Univ., Chengdu 610064 China
 SO Acta Microbiologica Sinica, (1993) Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 280-284.
 ISSN: 0001-6209.
 DT Article
 LA Chinese
 SL Chinese; English

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 27 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI

AB Bio-waste recycling and the production and use of bio-compost are politically encouraged in Europe. Quality control takes no consideration of pathogenic anaerobic spore formers, e.g. **Clostridium botulinum**. A protocol for health hazard analysis concerning this pathogen has been developed. Samples of marketed bio-compost were tested and results showed that about 50% of the tested samples contained C. botulinum. For the first time it has been shown that the use of bio-compost represents a health hazard to humans and animals, especially in the future when spores will have accumulated in the environment. The use of household bio-waste collected in 'bio-bins' is apparently one factor involved in the production of contaminated compost end-products. Environmental factors in the propagation of C. botulinum are discussed. The improvement of bio-waste recycling technology and management should be encouraged in order to minimize the health hazard caused by contaminated bio-compost.

AN 2001:35905 CABA

DN 20013004290

TI Clostridium botulinum and bio-compost. A contribution to the analysis of potential health hazards caused by bio-waste recycling

AU Bohnel, H.; Lube, K.

CS Institute for Applied Biotechnology in the Tropics, Georg-August-University Göttingen, Kellnerweg 6, 37077 Göttingen, Germany.

SO Journal of Veterinary Medicine. Series B, (2000) Vol. 47, No. 10, pp. 785-795. 47 ref.
 ISSN: 0931-1793

DT Journal

LA English

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB The invention relates to a pharmaceutical prepn. contg. one of the botulinum neurotoxins of Clostridium botulinum of types A, B, C, D, E, F or G or a mixt. of 2 or more of these neurotoxins. The inventive prepn. is characterized in that the neurotoxin or the mixt. of neurotoxins does not contain the complexing proteins which, together with the neurotoxins, naturally form the botulinum neurotoxin complexes. The neurotoxins were isolated from Clostridium botulinum Type A and nucleic acids were sepd. The neurotoxins were purified by Sephadex chromatog., and converted to pharmaceutical dosage forms.

AN 2000:880982 CAPLUS

DN 134:32943

TI Therapeutic agent comprising a botulinum neurotoxin

IN Bigalke, Hans; Frevert, Jürgen

PA Biotecon Gesellschaft für Biotechnologische Entwicklung und Consulting m.b., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000074703	A2	20001214	WO 2000-DE1777	20000526
	WO 2000074703	A3	20010426		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,

LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD,
 SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU,
 ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

DE 19925739 A1 20001221 DE 1999-19925739 19990607
 PRAI DE 1999-19925739 A 19990607

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB A method is provided for the use of at least one serotype or a combination of serotypes of botulinum neurotoxin either alone or in combination with other peptides or fusion proteins, that when administered in a safe and effective amt., antagonize and therefore decrease or block inflammation induced by the neurogenic mechanisms underlying or assocd. with inflammatory disorders, in particular, arthritis.

AN 2000:323250 CAPLUS

DN 132:303493

TI Application of botulinum toxin to the management of neurogenic inflammatory disorders

IN First, Eric R.

PA USA

SO U.S., 7 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6063768	A	20000516	US 1997-923884	19970904
PRAI	US 1996-20400	P	19960906		

RE.CNT 10

RE

(2) Anon; WO 9528171 1995 CAPLUS
 (4) Binder; US 5670484 1997 CAPLUS
 (5) Binder; US 5714468 1998 CAPLUS
 (7) Leppla; US 5677274 1997 CAPLUS
 (10) Wheatley; US 4921757 1990 CAPLUS
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB Mildly oxidized low d. lipoprotein (mox-LDL) is critically involved in the early atherogenic responses of the endothelium and increases endothelial permeability through an unknown signal pathway. Here we show that (i) exposure of confluent human endothelial cells (HUVEC) to mox-LDL but not to native LDL induces the formation of actin stress fibers and intercellular gaps within minutes, leading to an increase in endothelial permeability; (ii) mox-LDL induces a transient decrease in myosin light chain (MLC) phosphatase that is paralleled by an increase in MLC phosphorylation; (iii) phosphorylated MLC stimulated by mox-LDL is incorporated into stress fibers; (iv) cytoskeletal rearrangements and MLC phosphorylation are inhibited by C3 transferase from **Clostridium botulinum**, a specific Rho inhibitor, and Y-27632, an inhibitor of Rho kinase; and (v) mox-LDL does not increase intracellular Ca2+ concn. Our data indicate that mox-LDL induces endothelial cell contraction through activation of Rho and its effector Rho kinase which inhibits MLC phosphatase and phosphorylates MLC. We suggest that inhibition of this novel cell signaling pathway of mox-LDL could be relevant for the prevention of atherosclerosis.

AN 1999:700488 CAPLUS

DN 132:2387

TI Mildly oxidized low density lipoprotein induces contraction of human endothelial cells through activation of Rho/Rho kinase and inhibition of myosin light chain phosphatase

AU Essler, Markus; Retzer, Michaela; Bauer, Markus; Heemskerk, Johan W.;
Aepfelbacher, Martin; Siess, Wolfgang
CS Institut für Prophylaxe und Epidemiologie der Kreislaufkrankheiten,
Universität München, München, 80336, Germany
SO J. Biol. Chem. (1999), 274(43), 30361-30364
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 25
RE

- (1) Auge, N; Circ Res 1996, V79, P871 CAPLUS
- (2) Chrzanowska-Wodnicka, M; J Cell Biol 1996, V133, P1403 CAPLUS
- (4) Essler, M; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P21867 CAPLUS
- (5) Essler, M; J Immunol 1998, V161, P5640 CAPLUS
- (6) Fu, X; FEBS Lett 1998, V440, P183 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB The ability of *Lactobacillus plantarum* ATCC 8014 to inhibit *Clostridium botulinum* toxin prodn. in pea soup was investigated. Soup contg. *C. botulinum* spores (103/g) with and without *L. plantarum* (106/g) were evaluated. Soup contg. only type A spores was toxic on days 1 and 2 when incubated at 35.degree.C and 25.degree.C, resp. Soup contg. only proteolytic type B spores was toxic on days 2 and 5 at 35.degree.C and 25.degree.C, resp. Soup contg. only type E spores was toxic at 25.degree.C, 15.degree.C, and 5.degree.C in 7, 7, and 63 days resp. No toxin was found in soup contg. *C. botulinum* spores plus *L. plantarum* at any temp. studied.

AN 1999:571599 CAPLUS

DN 131:271076

TI Prevention of *Clostridium botulinum* type A, proteolytic B and E toxin formation in refrigerated pea soup by *Lactobacillus plantarum* ATCC 8014

AU Skinner, G. E.; Solomon, H. M.; Fingerhut, G. A.

CS Division of Food Processing & Packaging, Food Process Hazard Analysis Branch / National Center for Food Safety & Technology, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Summit-Argo, IL, 60501, USA

SO J. Food Sci. (1999), 64(4), 724-727

CODEN: JFDSA3; ISSN: 0022-1147

PB Institute of Food Technologists

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 25

RE

- (2) Crandall, A; J Food Prot 1993, V56(6), P485 CAPLUS
- (7) Hutton, M; J Food Safety 1991, V11, P255 CAPLUS
- (13) Peck, M; Trends Food Sci Technol 1997, V8(6), P186 CAPLUS
- (17) Riemann, H; J Milk Food Technol 1972, V35, P514 CAPLUS
- (23) Tanaka, N; J Food Prot 1985, V48(8), P679 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB The present invention includes recombinant proteins derived from *Clostridium botulinum* toxins. In particular, sol. recombinant *Clostridium botulinum* type A, type B and type E toxin proteins are provided. Methods which allow for the isolation of recombinant proteins free of significant endotoxin contamination are provided. The sol., endotoxin-free recombinant proteins are used as immunogens for the prodn. of vaccines and antitoxins. These vaccines and antitoxins are useful in the treatment of humans and other animals at risk of intoxication with clostridial toxin. Thus, recombinant *C. difficile* toxin A and B gene and proteins and *C. botulinum* type A.apprx.G neurotoxin gene and proteins were prepd. as vaccines.

AN 1998:163478 CAPLUS

DN 128:242882
TI Multivalent vaccine for Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin
IN Williams, James A.; Thalley, Bruce S.
PA Ophidian Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 428 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9808540	A1	19980305	WO 1997-US15394	19970828
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9742450	A1	19980319	AU 1997-42450	19970828
	EP 1105153	A1	20010613	EP 1997-940746	19970828
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	US 1996-704159	A	19960828		
	WO 1997-US15394	W	19970828		

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB A PCR procedure was developed for the detection of Clostridium botulinum in foods. PCR products were detected in agarose gels and by Southern hybridization. The sensitivity of PCR was tested in broth cultures and in canned asparagus, dry cured ham and honey. The sensitivity of the method in broth was high (2.1-8.1 cfu mL⁻¹) for types A and B, but rather low (104 cfu mL⁻¹) for types E and F. However, after enrichment at 37.degree.C for 18 h, it was possible to detect C. botulinum types A, B, E and F in food samples at initial levels of about 1 cfu 10 g⁻¹ of food. This PCR detection protocol provides a sensitive and relatively rapid technique for the routine detection of C. botulinum in foods.

AN 1997:669110 CAPLUS

DN 127:306731

TI Detection of Clostridium botulinum types A, B, E and F in foods by PCR and DNA probe

AU Aranda, E.; Rodriguez, M. M.; Asensio, M. A.; Cordoba, J. J.

CS Facultad de Veterinaria, Higiene y Tecnologia de los Alimentos, Universidad de Extremadura, Caceres, 10071, Spain

SO Lett. Appl. Microbiol. (1997), 25(3), 186-190

CODEN: LAMIE7; ISSN: 0266-8254

PB Blackwell

DT Journal

LA English

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB The disclosed compns. and methods use admixts. of neurotoxins to cause denervation which is unexpectedly more localized and of longer duration than otherwise occurs with single neurotoxins. The compns. and methods of the invention utilize neurotoxin admixts. calibrated in median paralysis units rather than LD50s. Admixts. of neurotoxins include, but are not limited to, the botulinum serotypes A-G and tetanus toxin. The clin. benefits of the disclosed invention include: lengthening intervals between neurotoxin treatments; reducing adverse immunogenic responses to neurotoxins; and, reducing adverse diffusion-dependent side-effects of neurotoxin treatments.

AN 1997:101603 CAPLUS

DN 126:99328

TI Improved compositions and methods for chemodenervation using neurotoxins

IN Pearce, L. Bruce

PA Pearce, L., Bruce, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9639167	A1	19961212	WO 1996-US8534	19960604
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9660343	A1	19961224	AU 1996-60343	19960604
	EP 773788	A1	19970521	EP 1996-917968	19960604
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 6087327	A	20000711	US 1998-16123	19980130
PRAI	US 1995-465767	A	19950606		
	WO 1996-US8534	W	19960604		

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB For investigation of the genes of proteins assocd. in vivo with botulinum neurotoxin (BoNT), polymerase chain reaction (PCR) expts. were carried out with oligonucleotide primers designed to regions of the nontoxic-nonhemagglutinin (NTNH) gene Clostridium botulinum type C. The primers were used to amplify a DNA fragment from genomic DNA of C. botulinum types A, B, E, F, G and toxigenic strains of Clostridium barati and Clostridium butyricum. The amplified product from all of these strains hybridized with an internal oligonucleotide probe, whereas all nontoxigenic clostridia tested gave no PCR product and showed no reaction with the probe. The NTNH gene was shown to be located upstream of the gene encoding BoNT, thereby revealing a conserved structure for genes encoding the proteins of the M complex of the progenitor botulinum toxin in these organisms. The sequence of the NTNH gene of nonproteolytic C. botulinum type F was detd. by PCR amplification and sequencing of overlapping cloned fragments. NTNH/F showed 71% and 61% identity with NTNH of C. botulinum type E and type C resp.

AN 1995:20115 CAPLUS

DN 122:98185

TI Conserved structure of genes encoding components of botulinum neurotoxin complex M and sequence of the gene coding for the nontoxic component in nonproteolytic Clostridium botulinum type E

AU East, Alison K.; Collins, Matthew D.

CS Dep. Microbiology, Inst. Food Research, Reading, RG6 2EF, UK

SO Curr. Microbiol. (1994), 29(2), 69-77

CODEN: CUMIDD; ISSN: 0343-8651

DT Journal

LA English

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB A polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was developed for the detection of Clostridium botulinum type A, a cause of human botulism. A two primer set and an oligonucleotide detection probe were used to specifically detect Cl. botulinum type A neurotoxin gene (BoNT/A). After 40 cycles of amplification, detection of a 798 bp amplified DNA fragment was carried out by agarose gel electrophoresis and Southern blot hybridization. This assay was able to detect 12.5 fg of purified target DNA or five bacteria per reaction. The sensitivity in artificially contaminated food samples after an 18 h enrichment step ranges from 10 to 103 bacteria per g according to the type of food samples. No cross-reactions were obsd. with the other Cl. botulinum toxinotypes and other bacteria found routinely in food. This PCR method may provide a suitable and rapid alternative to std. techniques for detection of Cl. botulinum type A in food samples.

AN 1994:161864 CAPLUS

DN 120:161864

TI Polymerase chain reaction for the rapid identification of Clostridium botulinum type A strains and detection in food samples

AU Fach, P.; Hauser, D.; Guillou, J.P.; Popoff, M.R.

CS Lab. Cent. Hyg., Cent. Nati. Etud. Vet. Alimentaires, Paris, Fr.

SO J. Appl. Bacteriol. (1993), 75(3), 234-9

CODEN: JABAA4; ISSN: 0021-8847

DT Journal

LA English

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB A protease that nicks the .apprx.150-kilodalton (kDa) single-chain type A botulinum neurotoxin into the .apprx.150-kDa di-chain form in vitro was isolated from *C. botulinum* type A (Hall strain) cultures. The di-chain neurotoxin generated in vitro was composed of a .apprx.50-kDa light chain and a .apprx.100-kDa heavy chain which were disulfide-linked and were indistinguishable from the di-chain neurotoxin that forms in vivo and is routinely isolated. This enzyme was purified >1000-fold by (NH₄)₂SO₄ pptn., QAE-Sephadex Q-50, Sephadex G-100, and CM-Sephadex C-50 chromatog. steps with the synthetic substrate, N-benzoyl-DL-arginine-p-nitroanilide. The .apprx.62-kDa amidase (protease) was a complex of 15.5- and 48-kDa polypeptides (detd. by PAGE) that could not be sepd. without SDS. The enzyme had a pI of 5.73, a pH optimum of 6.2-6.4, an abs. requirement for a SH-reducing agent as well as a divalent metal cation (probably Ca²⁺) for activity, and a temp. optimum of 70.degree.. Tests with several synthetic substrates indicated the high specificity of the enzyme for arginyl amide bonds.

AN 1990:454799 CAPLUS

DN 113:54799

TI Purification and characterization of a protease from *Clostridium botulinum* type A that nicks single-chain type A botulinum neurotoxin into the di-chain form

AU Dekleva, Michael L.; Dasgupta, Bibhuti R.

CS Food Res. Inst., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53706, USA

SO J. Bacteriol. (1990), 172(5), 2498-503

CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193

DT Journal

LA English

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB A selective and differential growth medium was developed for detection of *C. botulinum* types A, B, and F. The medium consisted of peptone-glucose-yeast ext. agar supplemented with cycloserine, 250 .mu.g/mL; sulfamethoxazole, 76 .mu.g/mL; and trimethoprim, 4 .mu.g/mL as selective inhibitors and various types and levels of botulinal antibodies for type differentiation in the immunodiffusion reaction. Growth of proteolytic types of *C. botulinum* were not affected by the incorporation of the selective agents, but some nonproteolytic types were suppressed. Cross-reactions between types A and B were visually distinguishable, whereas cross-reactions between F and C. sporogenes did not occur at the optimum antibody titer. Optimum antibody titer varied with toxin type. The proposed selective differential medium should be valuable in isolating and typing of proteolytic *C. botulinum* types A, B, and F from samples contg. mixed microbial populations.

AN 1985:575331 CAPLUS

DN 103:175331

TI Selective and differential medium for detecting *Clostridium botulinum*

AU Silas, J. C.; Carpenter, J. A.; Hamdy, M. K.; Harrison, M. A.

CS Dep. Food Sci., Univ. Georgia, Athens, GA, 30602, USA

SO Appl. Environ. Microbiol. (1985), 50(4), 1110-11

CODEN: AEMIDF; ISSN: 0099-2240

DT Journal

LA English

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB Highly purified hemagglutinin (HA) was isolated from the culture filtrate of *C. botulinum* type A by (NH₄)₂SO₄ pptn. followed by repeated chromatog. on Sephadex G-100, G-200, and DEAE-cellulose, adsorption on human erythrocytes, and affinity chromatog. HA was a

heteropolymorphic protein and was resolved into a 53,000-mol.-wt. monomer and a 160,000-mol.-wt. timer. The monomer consisted of 2 subunits (mol. wts. 13,000 and 27,000) covalently linked by SS bonds. HA had both SH and SS groups. Immunochem. and showed that some serol. properties of HA were similar to those of HA from *C. botulinum* type B.

AN 1983:591228 CAPLUS

DN 99:191228

TI Study on molecular structure and immunochemical properties of highly purified hemagglutinin from *Clostridium botulinum* type A

AU Ivanova, L. G.; Blagoveshchenskii, V. A.; Vinogradova, I. D.; Kolesnikova, V. A.; Ugryumova, G. A.; Mikheeva, G. V.

CS Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Epidemiol. Mikrobiol. im. Gamalei, Moscow, USSR

SO Biokhimiya (Moscow) (1983), 48(9), 1548-54

CODEN: BIOHAO; ISSN: 0006-307X

DT Journal

LA Russian

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB The kinetics of growth and toxin prodn. by the Hall strain of *C. botulinum* type A was examd. in the presence of various concns. of Fe (0.1-10.1 .mu.g/mL, 1.2-182 .mu.M) in a chem. defined medium. At concns. <0.5 .mu.g/mL, Fe insufficiency limited the growth of the organism. The max. amt. of toxin produced varied by only 2-fold (6 .times. 105-1.2 .times. 106 mouse median LDs/mL/A540 unit) over the 100-fold range of Fe concns. used. High concns. of Fe did not reduce the elaboration of botulinum toxin, in contrast with its marked inhibitory effects on the prodn. of many bacterial toxins. Fe is unlikely to be a regulatory effector for the formation of botulinum toxin by the Hall strain of type A.

AN 1982:1820 CAPLUS

DN 96:1820

TI Effect of iron on growth and toxin production by *Clostridium botulinum* type A

AU Siegel, Lynn S.

CS Pathol. Div., U. S. Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., Frederick, MD, 21701, USA

SO Curr. Microbiol. (1981), 6(2), 127-30

CODEN: CUMIDD; ISSN: 0343-8651

DT Journal

LA English

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB The blocking effect of tetanus toxin on the neuromuscular junction of the mouse phrenic nerve-hemidiaphragm prepn. exposed to the toxin (0.05-20 .mu.g/mL) in an organ bath was studied and compared with botulinum A toxin as to the shape of its dose-response curve, time course of paralysis, temporary reversal by 4-aminopyridine, and behavior against Ca-ionophore. Both toxins were indistinguishable, albeit botulinum A neurotoxin was calcd. to be .apprx.2000 times more potent than tetanus toxin.

AN 1980:209915 CAPLUS

DN 92:209915

TI Tetanus toxin blocks the neuromuscular transmission in vitro like botulinum A toxin

AU Habermann, E.; Dreyer, F.; Bigalke, H.

CS Rudolf-Buchheim-Inst. Pharmakol., Justus Liebig-Univ. Giessen, Giessen, D-6300, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol. (1980), 311(1), 33-40

CODEN: NSAPCC; ISSN: 0028-1298

DT Journal

LA English

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB Isolated cell walls of *C. botulinum* type A strain 190L released an

autolysin during autolysis of the cell walls. The autolysin was isolated from the cell walls, and partially purified 18.6-fold by (NH₄)₂SO₄ pptn., chromatog. on DEAE-cellulose, and gel filtration through Sephadex G-100. The purified prepn. of the autolysin showed 2 major and 2 minor protein bands on polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Some properties of the autolysin were examd. using Na dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-treated cell walls of the organisms as a substrate. The autolysin was active over a pH range of 6 to 8, with a max. near pH 6.8. The lytic activity was stimulated by 10⁻⁴M each of Co²⁺, Mg²⁺, and Ca²⁺, whereas it was inhibited markedly by Cu²⁺. Mercaptoethanol (10⁻⁴-10⁻³M) significantly activated the lytic action. Trypsin and nagarse (10 .mu. g/ml) also stimulated the lytic activity. The lytic spectrum of the autolysin toward the SDS-treated cell walls obtained from various types of C. botulinum and C. perfringens indicated a relatively high specificity. After treatment with hot formamide the cell walls of C. botulinum increased in susceptibility to the autolysin.

AN 1971:400509 CAPLUS

DN 75:509

TI Autolytic enzyme system of Clostridium botulinum. I. Partial purification and characterization of an autolysin of Clostridium botulinum type A

AU Kawata, Tomio; Takumi, Kenji

CS Sch. Med., Tokushima Univ., Tokushima, Japan

SO Jap. J. Microbiol. (1971), 15(1), 1-10

CODEN: JJMBAN

DT Journal

LA English

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 27 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AB Wound botulism is a pathology caused by **Clostridium botulinum**, a grampositive bacillus strict anaerobic that enters through wounds being developed in necrotic tissue. This organism liberates toxins that act at synaptic terminals blocking the liberation of the neurotransmisor, resulting in a descending muscular paralysis with inclusion of the cranial nerves. The treatment consists on nursing care, care of the airway if the patient is in mechanical ventilation, and the administration of antibiotics and antitoxins. The mortality is lower than 10% with permanency of the symptoms over one year. The total resolution of the neurological deficit can take months to years. A case is presented with a bibliographical revision.

AN 2001170798 EMBASE

TI [Wound botulism: A cause of widespread muscular paralysis].

BOTULISMO POR HERIDA: UNA CAUSA DE PARALISIS MUSCULAR GENERALIZADA.

AU Lasdica S.; Fainstein D.; Casas P.; Maurizi D.; Gertiser M.A.; Czerniecki A.

CS Dr. S. Lasdica, Servicio de Cuidados Intensivos, Hospital Privado del Sur, Las Heras, 164, Bahia Blanca, 8000, Argentina

SO Medicina Intensiva, (2000) 24/6 (281-284).

Refs: 10

ISSN: 0210-5691 CODEN: MDINEY

CY Spain

DT Journal; Article

FS 004 Microbiology

006 Internal Medicine

037 Drug Literature Index

LA Spanish

SL English; Spanish

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 27 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2001 CSA

AB 319 soil specimens were collected from different places of China for isolating **Clostridium botulinum**. A strain of Clostridium botulinum was isolated from a culture of soil specimens in Ruogergai of Sichuan Province, the strain was called As-3. The As-3 was identified as Clostridium botulinum serotype A according to its biological

properties, biochemical serological and toxicological characteristics and DNA determination. Its DNA G+C mol is 24.9%. The toxin produced by As-3 strain can only be neutralized by type A antiserum.

AN 95:30858 LIFESCI

TI The isolation and identification of a *Clostridium botulinum* serotype A strain

AU Shigui, Liu; Tieqiao, Wu; Zhirong, Yang; Tao, Yuan

CS Inst. Biotechnol., Sichuan Univ., Chengdu 610064, People's Rep. China

SO ACTA MICROBIOL. SIN., (1993) vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 280-284.

ISSN: 0001-6209.

DT Journal

FS A

LA Chinese

SL Chinese; English

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 27 MEDLINE

AB Bio-waste recycling and the production and use of bio-compost are politically encouraged in Europe. Quality control takes no consideration of pathogenic anaerobic spore formers, e.g. *Clostridium botulinum*. A protocol for health hazard analysis concerning this pathogen has been developed. Samples of marketed bio-compost were tested and results showed that about 50% of the tested samples contained *C. botulinum*. For the first time it has been shown that the use of bio-compost represents a health hazard to humans and animals, especially in the future when spores will have accumulated in the environment. The use of household bio-waste collected in 'bio-bins' is apparently one factor involved in the production of contaminated compost end-products. Environmental factors in the propagation of *C. botulinum* are discussed. The improvement of bio-waste recycling technology and management should be encouraged in order to minimize the health hazard caused by contaminated bio-compost.

AN 2001154988 MEDLINE

DN 21075340 PubMed ID: 11204133

TI *Clostridium botulinum* and bio-compost. A contribution to the analysis of potential health hazards caused by bio-waste recycling.

AU Bohnel H; Lube K

CS Institutes for Applied Biotechnology in the Tropics and for Tropical Animal Health, Georg-August-University, Göttingen, Germany.

SO J Vet Med B Infect Dis Vet Public Health, (2000 Dec) 47 (10) 785-95.

Journal code: D08; 100955260. ISSN: 0931-1793.

CY Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200103

ED Entered STN: 20010404

Last Updated on STN: 20010404

Entered PubMed: 20010205

Entered Medline: 20010322

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 27 MEDLINE

AB 319 soil specimens were collected from different places of China for isolating *Clostridium botulinum*. A strain of *Clostridium botulinum* was isolated from a culture of soil specimens in Ruogergai of Sichuan Province, the strain was called As-3. The As-3 was identified as *Clostridium botulinum* serotype A according to its biological properties, biochemical serological and toxicological characteristics and DNA determination. Its DNA G + C mol is 24.9%. The toxin produced by As-3 strain can only be neutralized by type A antiserum.

AN 94078580 MEDLINE

DN 94078580 PubMed ID: 8256440

TI The isolation and identification of a *Clostridium botulinum* serotype A strain.

AU Liu S; Wu T; Yang Z; Yuan T

CS Institute of Biotechnology, Sichuan University, Chengdu.
 SO WEI SHENG WU HSUEH PAO [ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA SINICA], (1993 Aug) 33 (4)
 280-4.
 Journal code: XNA; 21610860R. ISSN: 0001-6209.
 CY China
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA Chinese
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199401
 ED Entered STN: 19940203
 Last Updated on STN: 19940203
 Entered Medline: 19940110

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 27 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
 AB Bio-waste recycling and the production and use of bio-compost are
 politically encouraged in Europe. Quality control takes no consideration
 of pathogenic anaerobic spore formers, e.g. **Clostridium**
botulinum. A protocol for health hazard analysis
 concerning this pathogen has been developed. Samples of marketed
 bio-compost were tested and results showed that about 50% of the tested
 samples contained C: botulinum. For the first time it has been shown that
 the use of bio-compost represents a health hazard to humans and animals,
 especially in the future when spores will have accumulated in the
 environment. The use of household bio-waste collected in bio-bins' is
 apparently one factor involved in the production of contaminated compost
 end-products. Environmental factors in the propagation of C botulinum are
 discussed. The improvement of bio-waste recycling technology and
 management should be encouraged in order to minimize the health hazard
 caused by contaminated bio-compost.

AN 2001:64372 SCISEARCH
 GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 390PD
 TI Clostridium botulinum and bio-compost. A contribution to the analysis of
 potential health hazards caused by bio-waste recycling
 AU Bohnel H (Reprint); Lube K
 CS Univ Gottingen, Inst Appl Biotechnol Trop, Kellnerweg 6, D-37077
 Gottingen, Germany (Reprint); Univ Gottingen, Inst Appl Biotechnol Trop,
 D-37077 Gottingen, Germany; Univ Gottingen, Inst Trop Anim Hlth, D-37077
 Gottingen, Germany
 CYA Germany
 SO JOURNAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE SERIES B-INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VETERINARY
 PUBLIC HEALTH, (DEC 2000) Vol. 47, No. 10, pp. 785-795.
 Publisher: BLACKWELL WISSENSCHAFTS-VERLAG GMBH, KURFURSTENDAMM 57, D-10707
 BERLIN, GERMANY.
 ISSN: 0931-1793.
 DT Article; Journal
 LA English
 REC Reference Count: 47
 ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 27 USPATFULL
 AB Methods for treating pain by intrathecal administration to a human
 patient of a therapeutically effective amount of a neurotoxin such as
 botulinum toxin type A are disclosed.
 AN 2000:117296 USPATFULL
 TI Methods for treating pain
 IN Aoki, Kei Roger, Coto de Caza, CA, United States
 Cui, Minglei, Irvine, CA, United States
 PA Allergan Sales, Inc., Irvine, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 6113915 20000905
 AI US 1999-417195 19991012 (9)
 DT Utility
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Weber, Jon P.; Assistant Examiner: Patten, Patricia
 LREP Donovan, Stephen, Voet, Martin A., Baran, Robert J.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 36

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1346
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 27 USPATFULL
AB Novel useful analogs of the well known antibiotics lincomycin and clindamycin. These analogs are prepared by condensing a cyclic acid with a sugar amine.
AN 82:2216 USPATFULL
TI Lincomycin compounds
IN Birkenmeyer, Robert D., Comstock Township, Kalamazoo County, MI, United States
PA The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4310660 19820112
AI US 1980-194634 19801006 (6)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1980-148056, filed on 19 May 1980, now patented, Pat. No. US 4278789 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1979-96652, filed on 23 Nov 1979, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Brown, Johnnie R.
LREP Saliwanchik, Roman
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1287
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 27 USPATFULL
AB Novel useful analogs of the well known antibiotics lincomycin and clindamycin. These analogs are prepared by condensing a cyclic acid with a sugar amine.
AN 82:1003 USPATFULL
TI Lincomycin compounds
IN Birkenmeyer, Robert D., Comstock Township, Kalamazoo County, MI, United States
PA The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4309533 19820105
AI US 1980-194632 19801006 (6)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1980-148056, filed on 19 May 1980, now patented, Pat. No. US 4278789 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1979-96652, filed on 23 Nov 1979, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Brown, Johnnie R.
LREP Saliwanchik, Roman
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1305
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 27 OF 27 USPATFULL
AB Novel useful analogs of the well known antibiotics lincomycin and clindamycin. These analogs are prepared by condensing a cyclic acid with a sugar amine.
AN 81:38491 USPATFULL
TI Lincomycin compounds
IN Birkenmeyer, Robert D., Comstock Township, Kalamazoo County, MI, United States
PA The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4278789 19810714
AI US 1980-148056 19800519 (6)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1979-96652, filed on 23 Nov 1979, now abandoned

DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Brown, Johnnie R.
LREP Saliwanchik, Roman
CLMN Number of Claims: 81
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1522
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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ENTRY	SESSION
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